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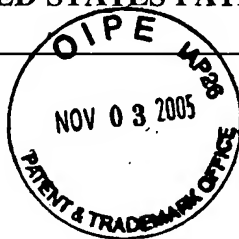
In re Application of

Liuxin NEWMAN

Serial No.: 10/689,243

Filed: October 20, 2003

For: Thimble



Examiner: Gary L. Welch
Group Art: 3765

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Edward M. Weisz

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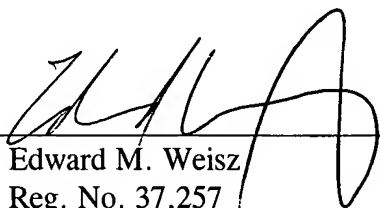
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LETTER TRANSMITTING PRIORITY DOCUMENT

In order to complete the claim to priority in the above-identified application under 35 U.S.C. §119, enclosed herewith is a certified copy of the foreign application on which the claim of priority is based: Australia on November 8, 2002, No. 2002952558.

Respectfully submitted,
COHEN, PONTANI, LIEBERMAN & PAVANE

By


Edward M. Weisz
Reg. No. 37,257
551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1210
New York, N.Y. 10176
(212) 687-2770

November 1, 2005



Australian Government

Patent Office
Canberra

I, JANENE PEISKER, MANAGER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES
hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in
connection with Application No. 2002952558 for a patent by LIUXIN
NEWMAN as filed on 08 November 2002.

**CERTIFIED COPY OF
PRIORITY DOCUMENT**

WITNESS my hand this
Eleventh day of October 2005

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. Peisker'.

JANENE PEISKER
MANAGER EXAMINATION SUPPORT
AND SALES



THIMBLE

The present invention relates to thimbles and in particular to a thimble which extends along the finger of a user past the first knuckle position so as to assist in maintaining the first two bones of the finger either side of the first knuckle relatively colinear.

For many years thimbles have been used in order to assist needle workers to continually push needles through material without sustaining damage to the front of their fingers occasioned by the needle whilst the finger is applying force to it. Typically thimbles are frusto-conical in shape, are closed ended and do not extend up to the first knuckle position and certainly not past the first knuckle position. Typically they only cover the tip of the finger in order to facilitate normal movement of the finger and bending and flexing of the finger about the first knuckle position. Typically thimbles are provided with indents in order to retain the tip of a needle and prevent the needle slipping along the surface of the thimble.

Recently different needle working techniques have been advocated and in particular one such technique involves keeping the finger which is being used to push the needle as straight as possible at the first knuckle position. More leverage can be applied if such a method is utilised as well as other advantages although most persons find difficulty controlling movement of their fingers which involves not bending at the first knuckle position nearest the tip of the finger but bending the finger at the second and third knuckle position. It will be appreciated that if

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the finger is bent at the first knuckle position and a thimble is used to urge a needle for a significant distance the angle between the thimble and the needle will change substantially and eventually when this angle becomes too far removed from 90 degrees the needle will slip out of any indent in the thimble along the face of thimble thereby preventing further pushing of the needle by the finger and possibly occasioning injury to the needle worker.

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to circumvent one or more of the above-mentioned deficiencies of existing thimbles or at least to provide the market with an alternative.

According to the present invention there is provided a thimble being of a shape and dimension and rigidity which provides a needle contacting surface with indents near the tip of the finger whilst also extending away from the tip of the finger up past the first knuckle position so as to assist the user in maintaining a substantially straight finger at the first knuckle position.

One embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a thimble in accordance with the present invention;

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Figure 2 is a longitudinal section through B-B' of the thimble of figure 1 and;

Figure 3 is a transverse cross section through A-A' of the thimble of figure 1.

According to the embodiment of figure 1 there is disclosed a frustro-conical shaped thimble 1 being open ended at its tip 2 as well as being open ended in the traditional manner at the opposite end 3 to facilitate insertion of a finger therein.

The thimble may be constructed of any suitable material such as stainless-steel. The body of the thimble is rigid as is traditional in relation to thimbles. Multiple indents 4 are provided in the front face 6 of the thimble in order to provide a variety of positions at which the blunt end of a needle may be retained and thereby controlled by the needleworker via the thimble. It should be appreciated that the number shape and orientation of the indents 4 may be varied in accordance with normal practice and need not necessarily occur in a straight line as depicted in the depicted embodiment.

As the thimble of the present invention is designed to be longer than a normal thimble and extend past the first knuckle position there is a greater range of longitudinal positions at which a needle may be engaged by the thimble. This is advantageous as it can be used to vary the effort required to push the needle. For example when a needle is being pushed through thick material or a number of

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thicknesses of material or in situations where the needle is large or somewhat blunt it will be desirable to engage the needle on the thimble at a position further from the fingertip so that more mechanical advantage may be applied. Conversely if a person has a powerful finger or if the material is thin and the needle sharp then an indent nearer the tip of the thimble may be utilised.

With reference to Figure 3 it will be observed that the inside 5 of the front face 6 of the thimble is flattened in order to assist in keying the thimble to the finger thereby preventing rotation of the thimble about the finger with consequential loss of control of the needle due to the needle jumping out of one of indents 4.

Is not essential that a thimble in accordance with the present invention be open-ended as depicted at 2 in figure 1 although it has been found that if the thimble is open ended then a lesser number of sizes of thimble need to be produced in order to accommodate a wide range of finger sizes. The frusto- conical shape of the thimble in conjunction with the open-ended design gives rise to this advantage in sizing such that one thimble will fit a fairly large variety of sizes of finger. It will be appreciated that sizing may otherwise be more difficult to achieve with a long thimble which is intended to cover the first knuckle position as compared with a traditional thimble which does not extend about the first knuckle position.

It is envisaged that for an average hand an open ended thimble in accordance with the present invention may be in the vicinity of 30-45 mm in length as opposed to say 18 to 20 mm for a conventional thimble.

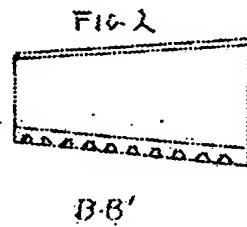
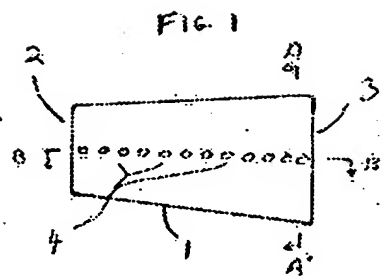
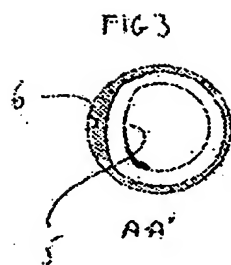
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It will be appreciated that alternate embodiments of the present invention may be devised without departing from the scope and intendant thereof.

DATED 7 November 2002.

Liuxin Newman

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